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Company Registration No. 08045589 (England and Wales)

I DECIDE LIMITED
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31 MARCH 2017
PAGES FOR FILING WITH REGISTRAR



I DECIDE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

I DECIDE LIMITED**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS AT 31 MARCH 2017**

	Notes	2017 £	£	2016 £	£
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	4		-		466
Current assets					
Debtors	5	176		15,068	
Cash at bank and in hand		23,107		41,960	
		<u>23,283</u>		<u>57,028</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	6	<u>(82,920)</u>		<u>(118,320)</u>	
Net current liabilities			(59,637)		(61,292)
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>(59,637)</u>		<u>(60,826)</u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			2		2
Profit and loss reserves			<u>(59,639)</u>		<u>(60,828)</u>
Total equity			<u>(59,637)</u>		<u>(60,826)</u>

The directors of the company have elected not to include a copy of the income statement within the financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared and delivered in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 18th October 2017 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr David Evans
Director

I DECIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies

Company information

I Decide Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is John & Lucille Van Geest Place, Cygnet Road, Hampton, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, PE7 8FD.

Accounting convention

The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with applicable United Kingdom accounting standards.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

These financial statements are the first financial statements of I Decide Limited prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (FRS 102). The financial statements of I Decide Limited for the year ended 31 March 2016 were prepared in accordance with previous UK GAAP.

Some of the FRS 102 recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure requirements and accounting policy choices differ from previous UK GAAP. Consequently, the directors have amended certain accounting policies to comply with FRS 102. The directors have also taken advantage of certain exemptions from the requirements of FRS 102 permitted by FRS 102 Chapter 35 'Transition to this FRS'.

The reported financial position and financial performance for the previous period are not affected by the transition to FRS 102.

Going concern

As noted on page 1, trade ceased at the beginning of the year and as such the accounts have been prepared on a basis other than the going concern basis. No adjustments arose as a result of not applying the going concern basis as the carrying value of assets is expected to be recovered in full and the carrying value of third party liabilities settled in full.

Turnover

Income from fees, charges and brokerage services provided, exclusive of VAT are included in the period in which the service is performed.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Plant and machinery	5 years straight line
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The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

I DECIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial instruments and include cash in hand.

Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the financial asset is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

I DECIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

1 Accounting policies (Continued)

Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the fair value of proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the current tax expense and deferred tax expense. Current tax assets are recognised when tax paid exceeds the tax payable.

Current and deferred tax is charged or credited to profit or loss, except when it relates to items charged or credited to other comprehensive income or equity, when the tax follows the transaction or event it relates to and is also charged or credited to other comprehensive income, or equity.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities and deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if and only if, there is a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and the entity intends either to settle on the net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. Current tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting period.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date where transactions or events that result in an obligation to pay more tax in the future or a right to pay less tax in the future have occurred at the balance sheet date. Timing differences are differences between the company's taxable profits and its results as stated in the financial statements that arise from the inclusion of gains and losses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in the financial statements.

The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent the company anticipates to make sufficient profits in the future to absorb the reversal of the underlying timing differences.

Deferred tax is measured at the average tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences are expected to reverse, based on tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis.

Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

Retirement benefits

For defined contribution schemes the amount charged to profit or loss is the contributions payable in the year. Differences between contributions payable in the year and contributions actually paid are shown as either accruals or prepayments.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was 1 (2016 - 14).

I DECIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

3 Taxation

	2017 £	2016 £
Current tax		
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	-	10
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

4 Tangible fixed assets

	Plant and machinery etc £
Cost	
At 1 April 2016 and 31 March 2017	1,165
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2016	699
Depreciation charged in the year	466
At 31 March 2017	1,165
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2017	-
At 31 March 2016	466

5 Debtors

	2017 £	2016 £
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	18	13,139
Other debtors	158	1,929
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	176	15,068
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

6 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2017 £	2016 £
Trade creditors	18,279	27,715
Amounts due to group undertakings	62,296	57,890
Other taxation and social security	193	8,913
Other creditors	2,152	23,802
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	82,920	118,320
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

I DECIDE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2017

7 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

Under group registration, the company is jointly and severally liable to Value Added Tax with other related companies. At 31 March 2017, there was a potential liability of £10,172 (2016: £4,893).

8 Parent company

The ultimate parent company is Deafblind UK, a company and charity registered in England and Wales. Consolidated financial statements are prepared by Deafblind UK and are available from Companies House.

9 Audit report information

As the income statement has been omitted from the filing copy of the financial statements the following information in relation to the audit report on the statutory financial statements is provided in accordance with s444(5B) of the Companies Act 2006:

The auditor's report was unqualified.

Emphasis of matter – going concern

In forming our opinion on the financial statements which is not modified, we have considered the adequacy of the disclosures made in the accounting policies on page 6 concerning the cessation of trade in the year and the preparation of the financial statements on a basis other than the going concern basis.

The senior statutory auditor was Laragh Jeanroy.
The auditor was RSM UK Audit LLP.